



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

VOLUME XLIII--NUMBER 41.

A STRONG SPEECH

By McKinley in Reply to Senator Vilas' Keynote.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT

Regarding the State of the Treasury as Republicans Left It

IS TORN TO PIECES BY THE FACTS

As Presented by Protection's Champion—Figures That Do Not Lie. President Cleveland, During His First Administration, Simply Administered Republican Laws and Claimed the Credit of Their Results—That Administration Strongly Contrasted With the Present—A Convincing Showing—McKinley's Great Western Ovation Continues.

ELROY, Wis., Oct. 9.—A distinguished party of Wisconsin Republicans came with Governor McKinley from West Superior. The first stop was at Chippewa Falls. At 7:30, followed by others at Eau Claire, Altoona, Black River Falls, Merrill Junction and Elroy. There were numbers at each place, and a feature at every one was the presence of ex-soldiers with streaming flags, to which McKinley invariably made acknowledgment. The governor has been nominated for President in every state through which he passed, and Wisconsin has taken up the cry with increasing repetition at every place.

At Merrill Junction, the presence of a number of school children seemed to give the governor an inspiration and looking benignly over the array of bright young faces he said:

"There is nothing like the public school system of this country. It lies at the foundation of our security and liberty. It was from the public schools of the country that went forth the courage and patriotism that conquered the mightiest rebellion in human history and gave added lustre to the flag which I see you carry here. These public schools must be maintained."

"I note with pleasure the presence of the soldiers of the republic. I am glad to greet them this morning. We need more patriotism, a little more of genuine Americanism, a little more of that sentiment which means that the people of this country are going to stand for their own interests and America. We disassociated ourselves from Great Britain more than 100 years ago and we did it because we wanted a government of our own, and now we propose that the policy of protection, prosperity and patriotism shall be pursued, a policy which gives the greatest number of people in this country the highest and greatest good."

After making short speeches at Reedsburg, Baraboo and Lodi, Governor McKinley arrived at Madison at 2:30 and spoke to an audience of several thousand people in the gymnasium building of the state university.

Mr. G. M. Sheldon, president of the university league of clubs, presided and presented Major McKinley, who was received with boisterous demonstrations. He said that in a speech delivered at Madison two years ago he had predicted the result that would follow the election of the Democratic free trade party and every prediction made had been justified.

"I have been trying for three years," said the governor, "to get somebody to tell me why the foreigner should enjoy the same privileges in the market as the American citizen; upon what principle the foreign producers should enjoy the same privileges as the American producers. Yet there is a party in this country that has inaugurated a policy which gives to the foreigners equal privileges with the citizens of the United States. I say no. The foreigner is 3,000 miles away. He owes no allegiance to our flag, and he does not contribute one cent to the support and maintenance of the government."

VILAS UNDER FIRE.

An incident occurred when Governor McKinley began a reply to a speech made in Madison by United States Senator Vilas.

"I was handed," he began, "as I came into this hall a copy of a speech made by Senator Vilas in this city on the 6th day of last September."

A scene of confusion followed. Some one espied Mr. Vilas seated in an obscure place on a stairway near the stage, and several in the audience yelled derisively at him and some cried: "Put him out."

McKinley after some effort quieted the disturbance and proceeded:

"He paid a high compliment to the first administration of President Cleveland in these words:

"Almost from the first hour, within three months, reducing expenditures and assuring public confidence began to manifest their good effect, and with growing vigor rose the general public and business prosperity, which continued to mark the entire residue of that administration as the happiest period of business activity, development and success in all directions since the war, or since the advent of Republicanism in finance."

"The laws which President Cleveland was administering were the laws made by the Republican party."

This rally was followed by prolonged cheering, closing with cheers for the McKinley bill.

ALL UNDER REPUBLICAN LAWS.

"I call attention to the further fact that we were then operating under the protective tariff law of 1883; and all that President Cleveland did during his four years of office was to execute Republican laws. The reason we had prospered during those four years was that the Democratic party was powerless to change Republican laws. In the same speech, I found that commendation is given to President Cleveland for having left so much of the surplus in the treasury and turned it over to his successor. That is true. He turned over one hundred and eighty-three million dollars. When Mr. Arthur took the office of President, he found in the treasury a surplus of one hundred and seventy millions. When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated he found

one hundred and fifty-nine million. When Mr. Harrison was inaugurated he found one hundred and eighty-three millions in the treasury.

"President Harrison had fifty-nine millions more than President Cleveland to start in with in 1883, but this was because President Harrison, instead of hoarding money in the treasury and in pet banks, paid off the obligations of the government and reduced the public debt by more than \$233,000,000. Mr. Cleveland, during his first term, paid \$143,000,000 of the public debt, but he refused to continue to pay it, keeping it in favored banks, until by resolution of Congress he was forced to pay it out. [Applause.] He did not pay as much of the public debt during his first term by eighty-nine millions as Harrison did. Had he done so, he would not have left as much in the treasury for Harrison's administration by \$30,000,000 as Mr. Harrison left for Mr. Cleveland at the beginning of his second term."

A HOMEY TRUTH.

"So great a Democratic editor as Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, has said that if Mr. Cleveland's second term had been his first term he would never have had a second term." [Laughter.]

Some one cried out: "How much debt has been paid since the last inauguration?"

"The debt has been the other way," replied Major McKinley. "Instead of paying off any of the national debt, the present administration has been compelled to borrow fifty millions to pay the running expenses of the government and has been forced by reason of the exigencies of the treasury to encroach upon the gold reserve which has never been encroached upon since Senator John Sherman established it, but which has been encroached upon by from forty to forty-eight millions during this administration."

So there is fifty millions of borrowed money and forty-eight millions taken out of the treasury, which Mr. Cleveland in his first inaugural speech said it would be a violation of the constitution to touch.

Mr. McKinley's trip to Milwaukee was uninterrupted with the exception of several stations at which Mr. McKinley showed himself.

The speaking here to-night was in Schlitz park, and was up to the enthusiastic mark set by western audiences.

Even the South is Coming Over.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 9.—A letter received at Governor McKinley's office asks him to speak in Louisiana. It is signed by forty-eight Democrats of that state, who propose to vote the Republican ticket in national affairs.

THE REVOLT AGAINST HILL.

Brooklyn Democrats Halt the Independent Ticket—A Strong Resolution.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—At a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club to-night, resolutions were adopted condemning David B. Hill and the Democratic organization as it at present exists.

The meeting was well attended and was presided over by A. J. Wolfe, one of the vice presidents. The first resolution of the evening was introduced by Everett Green, chairman of the executive committee. Embodied in this was the following:

"The Democratic party has seen fit to abuse the methods of the old party that was, and has introduced a system of blackmail. These methods are not Democratic methods. As Democrats we introduce this resolution to repudiate David B. Hill and the Saratoga platform, and we request all good Democrats not to vote for him."

"Resolved, that the Brooklyn Democratic club hail with delight the nomination of an independent ticket, and that this club and all good Democrats refuse to submit to the dictation of bossism."

THE THIRD TICKET

In New York Nominated—The Revolt Against Hill—All the Democratic Ticket Endorsed Except Him.

New York, Oct. 9.—The third ticket party at a meeting held this evening at the office of E. M. Shepard, decided to nominate the following ticket:

For governor, Everett P. Wheeler, of New York city; for lieutenant governor, Daniel M. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y.; for judge of the court of appeals, Charles F. Brown, of Orange county, N. Y.

Everett P. Wheeler has announced his acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Shepard said that Messrs. Brown and Lockwood would also accept the nomination.

After having decided upon its candidates, Mr. Shepard's committee proceeded to nominate Hon. Charles S. Fairchild for chairman of the campaign committee.

The ticket was nominated shortly after 6 o'clock this evening by a committee composed of Charles B. Patterson, Thomas G. Seaman, George R. Peabody, Michael E. O'Connor, R. R. Bowker, Richard S. Ramsey, J. W. Green, S. Perry Sturges and Charles L. Richard. R. B. McIntyre had been named as one of the committee. He declined to serve.

The committee was appointed by Edward M. Shepard as a result of a meeting of Shepard delegates to the Saratoga convention. The meeting was held last night, and the committee called for the resolutions, which were adopted without opposition.

As the Shepards are said to have received assurances that their nominees for governor will accept, all that remains to be done is to make the ticket the regular choice of the third party is to secure the signatures of 3,000 persons as endorers of the candidates and to file these with the secretary of state on or before October 16. On this showing the secretary of state will issue the order for the printing of the third party ballots.

Everett P. Wheeler is about sixty years of age and a lawyer in this city. He is the senior member of the firm of Wheeler, Curtis and Gidkin, with offices in this city. He has also been one of the members of the civil service commission.

Orange Crop Damaged.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—A telegram has been received from Port Eads to the effect that the orange crop in that vicinity was damaged one-third by the storm. The wind had attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the gale broke. The rice fields were covered with water to the depth of four feet, but as the crop had been harvested very little damage resulted from the overflow.

OLD MONONGALIA

Turns Out En Masse to Greet Messrs. Elkins and Dayton.

THE SECOND DISTRICT CAMPAIGN.

The Man Who is Going to Defeat the Great Apostle of Free Trade Gets a Rousing Reception at Morgantown. Ex-Secretary of War Elkins in a Telling Speech—What the Democratic Policy is Doing for the Interior of the State—Dayton and Sturges Also Speak—A Splendid Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 9.—There was a chill in the atmosphere to-day, but it did not affect the enthusiasm of Monongalia Republicans. They were here from every quarter of this county, from Marion and Preston and from adjoining counties in Pennsylvania.

At 8:25 Hon. A. G. Dayton, in whom the confidence of the prepossession of Monongalia suffragists is reposed as to his ability to bring this congressional district out of the slough of despondency, arrived. He was the traveling guest of, and accompanied by Hon. S. B. Elkins. They were met at the depot by a reception committee, headed by Chairman Glascock, and escorted to carriages. S. H. Gram, candidate for



ALSTON GORDON DAYTON.

Who will succeed Wm. L. Wilson in Congress. State senate, was also one of the distinguished visitors. Besides the reception committee, the Young Men's Dayton Club, two hundred strong, met the visitors, having with them Protzman's military band, all forming into an imposing procession and marching to the hotel Bellevue.

THE GREAT CROWD.

All morning various delegations were arriving. All manners of locomotion were employed in getting the people here, and they were here in legions. A genuine Monongalia Republican rally and love feast was the result of the enormous assemblage.

A bunting decorated stand was erected in front of the new court house for the speakers' occupancy. After marches and parade, preceding the oratorical portion of the programme, with a half dozen bands at good distances apart and visiting the principal streets, which were gay with national colors and Dayton portraits, the crowds assembled to hear the speakers, Messrs. Dayton, Elkins and Sturges.

Mr. Dayton's face is familiar here. He is an alumnus of the university, but was not, as report has it, a student under Professor Wilson. He graduated previous to the time Wilson was made president.

Hon. S. B. Elkins was the first speaker, being introduced by Mr. Sturges in a very neat speech reciting his worth as a citizen and his distinction as a statesman. Mr. Elkins was greeted in the old time Republican way of cheers and they were cheers from hundreds of throats. He presented the business side of the protection idea, telling what its practice had actually done rather than to theorize upon what any new and untried species of legislation might do. He told of the increased trade, the upbuilding of the home markets, the raising of wages and the savings of workmen due to thirty years of protection.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

No better evidence, he said, is needed to show the good and beneficent results of such a policy than the depression resulting from the threatened tearing down of this bulwark of American safety. He asked when in all those thirty years federal troops had been called out to shoot down American workmen as was the case at Chicago. He spoke for over an hour, and his talk was a convincing sermon on the truths of the blessings of the Republican attitude in the matter of tariff legislation.

Mr. Elkins took the position that silver should be restored to its rightful place as currency in this country, intimating that the present position of that metal is not satisfactory to him, which is somewhat different from what his stand on the silver question is and reported by some of the Democratic organs not far away.

He said that the grand nothing which is sometimes called the Gorman bill is the greatest enemy to all the people of the Second district that has yet been devised, except Mr. Wilson, as it aimed a blow at every industrial enterprise in the district. He made the statement that not a furnace had been lighted, not a saw mill had been started and work in no coal mine had resumed in the Second district since the passage in the bill. He denied that the mill workers and miners in the Davis road region had their wages reduced, but he did say that many of the men there were idle in the mills because of a lack of orders, due to the importation of Canadian lumber. Mr. Elkins' speech was well received.

MR. DAYTON.

Mr. Sturges introduced Mr. Dayton by remarking that while both their names had been used in connection with the nomination, Dayton was now his candidate as well as the people's. Mr. Dayton asked The people to remember that in 1892 Democratic papers, as well as others, printed columns of matter to show that everything was most hopeful, and that the year closed was one of the most successful from a business standpoint in the history of

the nation. All this was a monument to the achievement of protection. Mines were being opened and railroads were being built in 1892; notices were posted all through the interior for men to work in the mines and on the roads. In a few short months when Democratic supremacy threatened all the industrial institutions men were leaving, out of work, out of money, out of everything tending to happiness and prosperity. He charged this all to the baneful influence of the then threatened legislation which should put the American wages on a level with the pauper labor of Europe and no work in the bargain. He told of sleep being sold now for \$1 that formerly brought \$4 and \$5, and horses being sold for \$50 that did bring \$125 in 1892. He covered the ground entirely regarding prices and the depression which had been so keenly felt in this district. His speech was a recital of facts from which the voters could plainly draw the deadly parallel. Mr. Dayton was listened to with great interest and frequently applauded. His argument will tell on November 6.

THE CURTIN FUNERAL.

Preparations for It Completed—Memorial Meetings Arranged for.

BELLEFOURTE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of the persons, who will attend ex-Governor Curtin's funeral. Two more honorary pallbearers have been appointed, Hon. Craig Biddle and Hon. Morton McMichael, both of Philadelphia. They are members of the military household of the ex-governor at Harrisburg.

Addresses will be made at the meeting of the bar association by Governor Pattison, Colonel McClure, ex-Senator Wallace and others. The Union League and the Loyal Legion have both appointed committees to attend the funeral. As far as is known, Governor Curtin was the only citizen member of the organization. Colonel McClure and General Greenland arrived this evening. General Brooke, U. S. A., stationed at Omaha, Neb., will be present. Telegrams of condolence have also been received from M. S. Quay, Judge Newton Pettis, the Hibernal society of Philadelphia, and others.

ERIE SHIP CANAL.

The Hastening Business Men of Pittsburgh Will Make It a Go.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 9.—The provisional committee of the proposed ship canal met to-day to hear the report of the engineering committee.

The latter has gone over the several routes and reports that the building of the canal is entirely feasible and would be of immense value. The committee could not recommend a route, but suggested that an appropriation be made for the purpose of surveying the several lines.

Acting on the recommendation of the engineering committee, the chamber of commerce decided to at once issue \$100,000 in bonds for this purpose, and it is expected that there will be very little delay from now on in pushing the work.

Erie, Pa., and Geneva, Ohio, are both anxious to have the terminus of the canal, and each offers flattering inducements.

It is said that English capitalists are willing to invest \$30,000,000 in the scheme. The feeling among the committee, however, is that the money can be raised in this city.

Eber Brewer, of Erie, was present at the meeting by invitation and was unanimously elected a member of the provisional committee.

NO HOPE FOR THE CZAR.

His Physician Frankly Tells Him That His Malady is Fatal.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he has learned from an eye witness that Prof. Zacharin, while in attendance upon the czar, said to him: "Your majesty's malady is incurable. With care and attention, your valuable life may be prolonged for some months, but it is useless to conceal the fact that no remedies will avail beyond a certain period."

The emperor after the interview entered a room in which a number of his relatives were assembled and said:

"Professor Zacharin has just told me there is no hope."

The emperor was visibly affected and those present were thrown into a state of consternation by the change in his face and bearing. They greatly blamed the professor for his kindness.

AWFUL DEVELOPMENTS.

Horrible Crimes That Have Occurred at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 9.—Police search for the perpetrators of the two recent murders of veterans of the soldiers' Home on pension day, develops a situation more horrible than the terrible Bender crimes in the west. Forty old soldiers have been robbed and murdered at the national military home here and only passing notice has been taken of the crimes.

The Grand Army is taking hold of the matter, and the feeling exists that the government should place detectives here to collect evidence against the murderers who have grown rich by robbing the veterans. Local police authorities can go no further than to give pointers that will surely lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty ones.

A KENTUCKY LYNCHING.

A Man Hung Without a Preliminary Hearing and While Declaring His Innocence.

IRVINE, KY., Oct. 9.—Last night at 11:30 o'clock Alexander Richardson, who murdered Mrs. Emily White Saturday afternoon near Irvine, was taken from the jail by 100 determined men, who took him to a bridge a mile out of town and hung him. Richardson's examining trial was to have been held to-day. The mob was a very quiet and orderly one.

Richardson protested his innocence to the last and told the mob if they hung him they would hang an innocent man. He was hanged at 1:15 this morning and the mob quickly dispersed. He was dead in fifteen minutes.

CORRUPT TAMMANY.

Sensational Testimony Before the Investigating Committee.

THE STORIES OF POLICE BRIBERY

Continue to be Told—The District Attorney Getting Into the Facts About the Conduct of the Tools of the Great Democratic Organization That Controls the Democratic Politics of the Country—Testimony of a Policeman Against a Captain—Only One Man Found So Far Who Would Not Take a Bribe.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Lexow police investigating committee resumed work to-day. Among the crowd that gathered early in the court room were several police captains, whose faces had not been seen there before. A host of fresh witnesses were also on hand, including a man who had wanted to be a policeman and was swindled in the attempt; an iron moulder who says he was robbed by a policeman and an amateur detective who will have lots to say about scandal in the Essex Market police court.

Warden Ledwith of the police court prisons, told the committee about certain abuses in those institutions which he was investigating.

Agent T. Forget, of the French Steamship Lines, testified that his company paid \$500 to the police for extra services.

The policeman on the pier was paid \$10 a week and \$500 went to the other police officials. One of the company's books which was produced showed that in November, 1891, \$500 had been paid for "special surveillance on the pier." Mr. Forget could not remember to whom the money was paid. Mr. Goff asked Mr. Forget if Policeman De Gan had been removed from the pier because he refused to divide with the captain the money he received from the company. De Gan was present in court, and Mr. Forget identified him. Mr. Forget's memory again failed him, and Mr. Goff probed without avail.

A CAPTAIN'S DEMAND.

Policeman Louis De Gan was the next witness. He is the first policeman who has accused a captain. He testified that he was stationed on the French line pier for eleven years. He said he received \$10 a week for working overtime and on his days off. He was sent there in 1880. The superintendent of the line offered him \$10 for extra services. He never had a charge made against him and got along very well. In 1891 Warden Vail came to him and said: "Captain Schmittberger wants this \$10 you receive."

"I told Vail," said De Gan, "that I was not a captain and would not give up the \$10 I earned by hard work after my regular hours. I was already giving \$5 a week, and the captain wanted every cent. I told him that Captain Schmittberger would next want my salary."

"Vail said, 'You had better, as the captain can make you trouble.' Let Captain Schmittberger do his worst," I replied, "I won't be a fool."

"A few days afterwards Captain Schmittberger called me into his room and said: 'Do you know where your post is? It is over among the canal boats and the fish markets.'"

"He said this in a taunting tone and I was subsequently shifted from one post to another."

"One day the captain called me into his room and said: 'Your friends are going to have you made roundman. Now, I want you to pick out the best post in the precinct until you are made roundman.'"

"I replied, 'You are my captain and should assign me to my duty. I refuse to pick out any particular post.' The captain said hastily, 'We won't discuss that.' All the policemen shared their extra money with the Captain."

Supt. West, of the company, followed and testified to Officer De Gan's efficiency. Mr. Goff asked if he knew \$500 had been raised by the steamship companies as a purse to Capt. Schmittberger. The witness had heard a rumor to that effect. William H. Schatz, passenger agent followed. He didn't know anything of his own knowledge.

Mr. Forget was recalled, and under an adroit questioning by Mr. Goff admitted that friends of Captain Schmittberger had approached him and begged him not to testify that Schmittberger got \$500, or it would ruin him.

A FADED IMPRESSION.

Mr. Forget, apologizing for his imperfect knowledge of the English language, said he did not want to go on record as saying that he had been approached only in Captain Schmittberger's behalf.

Among Mr. Forget's "impressions" was one to the effect that seven men had shared in the \$500. There his "impression" faded.

Mr. Goff jogged witness' memory and brought to mind the fact that he had written a private letter to the directors of the company regarding the expenditure of the \$500. He had not kept a copy of the letter and the exact contents had escaped his memory.

"Will you swear you do not know who got the \$500?" was Mr. Goff's last question.

"No."

"Come here to-morrow after you have slept over the testimony," was the counsel's parting shot as the witness was leaving the stand.

Policeman John Corcoran was called. Mr. Goff held a broken "loot" in his hand and charged the giant policeman with breaking the club over a small man's head. The small man was made to stand by the side of the policeman, who towered above him. The policeman denied that he had broken his club on the prisoner's head. He said he shattered the "loot" across an iron railing which the small man had grasped.

Peter Edward Quinn, the small man, is a laborer. His clothes were in rags from the rough treatment he had received at the big policeman's hands.

He said Corcoran struck him in the face when he reached the station house. He was struck because he tried to talk.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.

James Clifford, of 341 East Thirty-fifth street, testified to the brutal treatment Quinn had received. When the

witness protested, he was himself clubbed, and kicked and thrown into a cell. James Hughes, next testified. He had tried to buy a roundsman off from preventing a dog fight. He gave the officer \$5. He had thought Herman Wise was the roundsman, but now he thought otherwise.

Roundsman Wise was called and denied the \$5 incident. He also denied that he had threatened to commit suicide in the presence of Police Captain Westervelt if charges were pressed against him to the effect that he had entered a citizen's house and held improper relations with a woman of the family. He admitted that he had been accused of doing so.

Nello Wienberg was another witness. She testified she offered Alderman "Silver Dollar" Smith \$350 for protection for a coffee saloon with lady boarders. "Silver Dollar" Smith refused the money.

"That is the most astonishing piece of evidence yet pronounced," said Mr. Goff. Adjourned.

REACHING A CRISIS.

The Report of the Capture of Che Foo Confirmed—Foe Chow Preparing for a Siege.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Yokohama repeats the report of the capture of Che Foo and adds that the Japanese have landed troops at Tarasaka, near Port Arthur. The correspondent at Hong Kong telegraphs under date of to-day that the Chinese have closed Foo Chow in preparation for a siege. He further says that a panic prevails at Canton.

A Shanghai despatch to the same paper, filed to-day, says that a British military officer, who has carefully collected data of accounts of the battle of Ping Yan, concludes that there were only 5,000 Chinese engaged, and that their loss was under 4,000.

Under date of October 10, the correspondent at Lion Tsai cabled that 5,000 Russian troops are posted on the Korean frontier facing the Japanese force at Hua Chun, nine miles north of the boundary. It is added that assaults on foreigners at Peking and its environs which have constantly occurred during the last ten years are increasing in frequency and gravity, as has also been predicted must happen owing to the toleration of the foreign representatives who are really the responsible parties. Each minister thinking to conciliate the government, leaves his colleagues to make protests, the result being plenty indulgence to street rowdies.

THE GULF HURRICANE.

Does Great Damage—Properly Destroyed in Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 9.—The tropical hurricane that had been central in the gulf for several days struck this city Sunday night. The wind blew from the northeast and was accompanied by rain. The hurricane increased in fury as morning approached, and all day yesterday it raged with terrible fury. Falling roofs made it dangerous to appear on the streets, and business was practically suspended.

In the city much damage was done. Fences, trees and small outhouses were blown down in every part of the city. A part of the roof was torn off the Opera house. The entire roof of the large Bount and Watson building, on Pala Fox street, were carried away and all the stores and offices in it were flooded with water. A part of the roof of Carey and McClintock's machine shops were blown into the bay. The Union Baptist colored church was blown down and completely wrecked. So far as learned no one was killed. The storm ceased at midnight and the weather is much cooler.

A BIG BOYCOTT.

Of Western Roads by the Travellers' Protective Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Neil McCoull, chairman of the railroad committee of the Travellers' Protective Association, has issued a circular to the members of his organization urging them to boycott the railroads in the western passenger association, with the exception of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central, because of the refusal of the other roads in the association to assist the request of the travelers' association and for the benefit of traveling men generally an interchange of 5,000 mile tickets. The Travellers' Protective Association is a powerful organization, having, it is alleged, fully 30,000 members.

UNNATURAL MOTHER.

Her Baby Survives to Death While She Goes Visiting for a Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Annie Sabate, aged twenty-seven years, locked her eight-weeks-old baby in her house, at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, at 8 o'clock this morning, after a neighbor had refused to take care of the child for the day, and then she went to visit her sister in Camden.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, her husband, Robert J. Sabate, returned from work, and, finding the door locked, he broke it open. The child was dead in bed, where the mother had left it. Five minutes later Mrs. Sabate came home and was arrested. She is in jail, the presumption is that the babe starved to death.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, east winds, shifting to south.

For Western Pennsylvania, clear, preceded by rain in eastern portion in the morning; east winds, shifting to south.

For Ohio, generally fair; winds shifting to south; slightly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 44° 3 p. m. 58°

9 a. m. 46° 5 p. m. 50°

12 m. 48° 8 p. m. 56°

10 m. 46° 9 p. m. 54°

11 m. 44° 10 p. m. 52°

COUPON

FOR

PART No. 28,